SPEARFISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 40-2 SPEARFISH, SOUTH DAKOTA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS JUNE 30, 2009

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

School Board Spearfish School District No. 40-2 Lawrence County, South Dakota

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of SPEARFISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 40-2 (the District), Lawrence County, South Dakota, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the District's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, for the fiscal year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated February 8, 2010, on our consideration of the District's internal control structure over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 11, and the required supplementary budgetary information on pages 41 through 48, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements of the District. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

KETEL THORSTENSON, LLP Certified Public Accountants

etal Thorstonen LLP

February 8, 2010

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

This section of Spearfish School District's (the District) annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance during the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2009. Please read it in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The District's net assets from governmental and business-type activities increased \$1,233,945 primarily due to an increase in property tax revenue.
- The total cost of the District's programs increased by nine percent, which is primarily due to the high school addition and the purchase of laptops for high school students.
- The general fund reported a \$3,875,953 current year fund balance.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of three parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District:

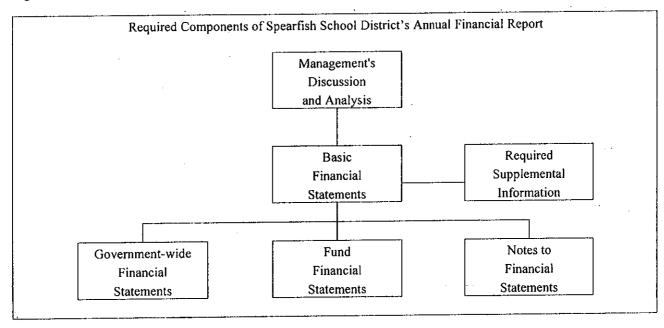
- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the District government, reporting the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
 - The governmental funds statements tell how general government services were financed in the short-term, as well as what remains for future spending.
 - Proprietary fund statements offer short and long-term financial information about the activities that the school operates like businesses. The only proprietary fund operated by the District is the Food Service Fund.
 - Fiduciary fund statements provide information about the financial relationships like scholarship plans for graduating students in which the District acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others, to whom the resources in question belong.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. Figure A-1 shows how the required parts of this annual report are arranged and relate to one another.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Figure A-1



Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The Statement of Net Assets includes all of the District's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the Statement of Activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the District's net assets and how they have changed. Net assets – the difference between the District's assets and liabilities – is one way to measure the District's financial health or position.

- Increases or decreases in the District's net assets are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the District, you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the District's property tax base and changes in the state school aid funding formula from the State of South Dakota.

The government-wide financial statements of the District are reported in two categories:

- Governmental Activities This category includes the District's basic instructional services (elementary, high
 school educational programs, etc.), support services (guidance counselor, executive administration, board of
 education, fiscal services, etc.), debt service payments, extracurricular activities (sports, debate, music, etc.) and
 capital equipment purchases. Property taxes, state grants, federal grants and interest earnings finance most of
 these activities.
- Business-Type Activities The District charges a fee to students to help cover the costs of providing lunch services to all students. The Food Service Fund is the only business-type activity of the District.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's most significant funds – not the District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

- State law requires some of the funds.
- The School Board establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes (like the Scholarship Trust).

The District has three kinds of funds:

- Governmental Funds Most of the District's basic services are included in the governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances remaining at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps determine whether there are greater or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statements, or on the subsequent page, that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.
- Proprietary Funds Services for which the District charges customers a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds, like the government-wide statements, provide both short- and long-term financial information. The Food Service Fund is the only proprietary fund maintained by the District.
- Fiduciary Funds The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for various external and internal parties. The District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets and a Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets. We exclude these activities from the District's government-wide financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONCLUDED)

Figure A-2 summarizes the major features of the District's financial statements, including the portion of the District government they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of the overview section of the management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Figure A-2

	Government-wide		Fund Statements	
Scope	Statements Entire District government (except fiduciary funds)	Governmental Funds The activities of the District that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as elementary and high school education programs	Proprietary Funds Activities the District operates similar to private business- food service and internal service	Fiduciary Funds Instances in which the District is the trustee or agent for someone else's resources
Required Financial Statements	Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities	Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	Balance Sheet; Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets; and Statement of Cash Flows	Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets and Statement of of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets
Accounting Basis and Measurement Focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of Asset/ Liability Information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term; the District's funds do not currently contain capital assets although they can
Type of Inflow/ Outflow Information	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during the year or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Net Assets

The District's combined net assets increased as follows:

Table A-1

	Governmental Activities			Busines Activ			Total		
	2008	2009		2008		2009	2008	2009	
Current and Other Assets	\$ 14,811,509	\$ 14,616,176	\$	139,613 48,754	\$	146,782 42,534	\$14,951,122 19,901,739	\$ 14,762,958 20,179,958	
Capital Assets Total Assets	19,852,985 \$ 34,664,494	\$ 34,753,600	\$	188,367	\$		\$34,852,861	\$ 34,942,916	
Total Assets	\$ 54,004,474	\$ 5 tj. 5 cj. 6 c		100,00,	Ť	·····			
Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 6,619,605	\$ 5,589,153	\$		\$	-	\$ 6,619,605	\$ 5,589,153	
Other Liabilities	6,089,527	5,976,089		25		25	6,089,552	5,976,114	
Total Liabilities	\$ 12,709,132	\$ 11,565,242	\$	25	\$	25	\$12,709,157	\$ 11,565,267	
Net Assets:									
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	\$ 13,732,985	\$ 15,072,424	\$	48,754	\$	42,534	\$13,781,739	\$ 15,114,958	
Restricted	4,865,020	4,682,871		139,588		146,757	5,004,608	4,829,628	
Unrestricted	3,357,357	3,433,063		-		-	3,357,357	3,433,063	
Total Net Assets	\$ 21,955,362	\$ 23,188,358	\$	188,342	\$	189,291	\$22,143,704	\$ 23,377,649	
Daginning Net Assets	\$ 20,151,786	\$ 21,955,362	\$	157,157	\$	188,342	\$20,308,943	\$ 22,143,704	
Beginning Net Assets Change in Net Assets	1,803,576	1,232,996	*	31,185	•	949	1,834,761	1,233,945	
Percentage of Change in Net Assets	8.95%	5.62%		19.84%		0.50%	9.03%	5.57%	

This section explains the differences between the current and prior year's assets, liabilities, and changes in net assets.

The Statement of Net Assets reports all financial and capital resources. The statement presents the assets and liabilities in order of relative liquidity. The liabilities with average maturities greater than one year are reported in two components – the amount due within one year and the amount due in more than one year. The long-term liabilities of the District, consisting of compensated absences payable, early retirement benefits payable, general obligation bonds, a note payable, and capital outlay certificates payable, have been reported in this manner on the Statement of Net Assets. The difference between the District's assets and liabilities is its net assets.

Changes in Net Assets

This section illustrates condensed financial comparison of revenues and expenses and provides explanations for significant differences.

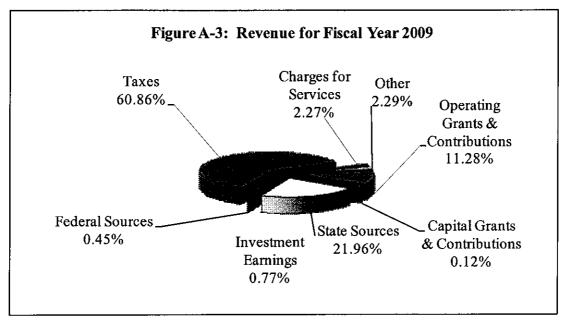
The District's revenues totaled \$17,577,923 for the year ended June 30, 2009. (See Table A-2.) Approximately sixty percent of the District's revenue comes from property and other taxes, with another fourth coming from state aid. (See Figure A-3).

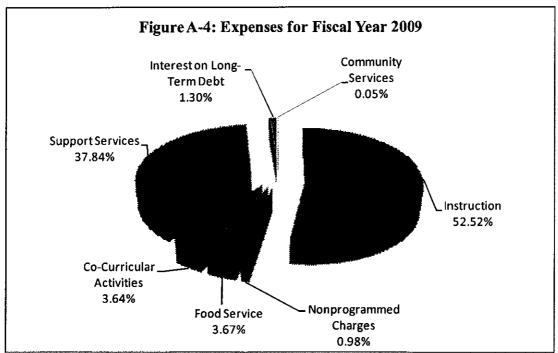
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (CONTINUED)

Changes in Net Assets (Continued)

The total cost of all programs and services was \$16,343,978 for the year. The total included the purchase of laptops for the high school students and staff of roughly \$800,000. The District's expenses cover a range of services, encompassing instruction, support services, and food services. (See Figure A-4)





MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (CONTINUED)

Changes in Net Assets (Continued)

Table A-2 and the narrative that follows consider the operations of the governmental and business-type activities.

	Total Governmental Activities		Total Business-Type Activities			Gran Tota					
	2008		2009		2008		2009		2008		2009
Revenues											
Program Revenues								_	101 100	•	200 (05
Charges for Services	\$ 76,775	\$	73,181	\$	327,697		326,514	\$	404,472	\$	399,695
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,311,830		1,710,573		235,526		273,010		1,547,356		1,983,583
Capital Grants and Contributions			20,262		, -		-		-		20,262
General Revenues											
Taxes	9,707,792		10,698,522		-		-		9,707,792		10,698,522
Revenue State Sources	4,195,736		3,859,412		374		-		4,196,110		3,859,412
Revenue Federal Sources	87,500		79,001		-		-		87,500		79,001
Other General Revenues	515,381		402,133		-		-		515,381		402,133
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	329,524		134,817		691		498		330,215		135,315
Total Revenues	\$ 16,224,538	\$	16,977,901	\$	564,288	\$	600,022	\$	16,788,826	\$	17,577,923
Expenses										_	0.504.034
Instruction	\$ 8,101,076	\$	8,584,024	\$	-	\$	-	\$	8,101,076	\$	8,584,024
Support Services	5,293,481		6,184,824		-		-		5,293,481		6,184,824
Community Services	4,384		8,047		-		-		4,384		8,047
Non-programmed Charges	158,379		160,926		-		-		158,379		160,926
Co-Curricular Activities	556,587		594,571		-		-		556,587		594,571
Interest on Long-Term Debt	307,055		212,513		-		-		307,055		212,513
Food Service	· -				533,103		599,073		533,103		599,073
Total Expenses	\$ 14,420,962	\$	15,744,905	\$	533,103	_\$	599,073	\$_	14,954,065	\$	16,343,978
Change in Net Assets	\$ 1,803,576	\$	1,232,996	\$	31,185	\$	949	\$	1,834,761	\$	1,233,945
Ending Net Assets	\$ 21,955,362	\$	23,188,358	\$	188,342	\$	189,291	\$	22,143,704	\$	23,377,649

Governmental Activities

While the District experienced normal individual revenue fluctuations during the 2009 year compared to the 2008 year, the total revenues of the District's government activities increased by 4.64 percent due mainly to increases in assessed valuations. The increase in expenditures of 9.18 percent was primarily due to increases in wages and benefits and the purchase of laptops for high school students and staff.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (CONCLUDED)

Business-Type Activities

Revenues of the District's business-type activities increased 6.30 percent, and expenses increased by 12.37 percent. The primary reason for the increase was due to an increase in the price of food and increases in wages and benefits.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

The General Fund experienced a very slight increase in fund balance by successfully matching revenues to expenditures. Both expenditures and revenues increased slightly in most areas. Revenues were aided by the aforementioned assessed value increase. The expenditure increase was due to high school laptop purchase, maintaining staff levels, and increases in salaries and benefits. Capital Outlay, Special Education, and Pension Funds showed increases in fund balances due to increases in revenue due to a rise in assessed valuations.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The General Fund budget showed no significant budget changes.

Net variances were due to an increase in assessed value and fluctuations in taxes.

CAPITAL ASSET ADMINISTRATION

By the end of 2009, the District had invested \$20,179,958 (net of accumulated depreciation) in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, and various machinery and equipment. (See Table A-3.) This amount represents a one percent increase from last year.

Table A-3

	Capital A (Net of Depre						
		nmental ivities	Busin Acti	ess-ty vities	-		
	2008	2009	 2008		2009		
Land	\$ 146,305	\$ 146,305	\$ -	\$	-		
Buildings	14,105,423	18,808,112	-		-		
Machinery and Equipment	1,076,866	1,183,007	48,754		42,534		
Construction in Progress	4,524,391		-		-		
Total Capital Assets (Net)	\$ 19,852,985	\$ 20,137,424	\$ 48,754	\$	42,534		

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONCLUDED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

LONG-TERM DEBT

Table A-4

Outs	tanding	Debt and	ОЫ	igations		
		2008		2009	Total Dollar Change	Total Percentage Change
General Obligation Certificates - 2007	\$ 4	,610,000	\$	4,140,000	\$ (470,000)	-10%
General Obligation Bonds - 2005	1	,510,000		925,000	(585,000)	-39%
Early Retirement		315,261		300,999	(14,262)	-5%
Compensated Absences		184,344		167,779	(16,565)	-9%
Net OPEB Obligation		-		55,375	 55,375	100%
Total Outstanding Debt and Obligations	\$ 6	,619,605	\$	5,589,153	\$ (1,030,452)	-16%

Compensated absences consist of annual leave and sick leave to those that meet the eligibility requirements.

The District also maintains an early retirement plan, which allows those meeting certain qualifications to retire early and receive 100 percent of their last three years' average salaries in three equal payments over the next three years. This plan allows the District to reduce the overall program cost by hiring lower paid teachers to replace the higher paid teachers.

In fiscal year 2009, the District paid \$585,000 for principal and \$42,575 for interest for the 2005 General Obligation Bonds.

The District also paid \$470,000 in principal and \$169,138 for interest in 2009 for the High School addition.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The District's current economic position has shown change. The District experienced an increase in total property valuation of \$41,203,470 or 4.24 percent from the prior year. The increase in property valuation allows the District the ability to increase the amount of revenue generated from property taxes; however, the total amount, which can be levied, is limited by the State of South Dakota.

One of the primary sources of revenue to the District is based on a per student allocation from the State of South Dakota. The state aid formula for the current year ensures that property taxes plus state aid will equal \$4,664.66 per pupil. Enrollment decreased 21 students from 1,966 to 1,945 students for the average daily membership (ADM) and, coupled with the increase in per student allocation and increased assessed value, the District received a decrease in State Aid revenue of approximately \$126,438.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Spearfish School District's Business Office, 525 East Illinois, Spearfish, SD 57783.

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2009

001112 20, 2007		Primary (Gover	rnment		
	G	overnmental	Вı	ısiness-Type		
		Activities		Activities		Total
<u>ASSETS</u>						
Cash and Investments	\$	8,981,441	\$	126,764	\$	9,108,205
Due from State Government		-		6,968		6,968
Taxes Receivable		5,272,231		_		5,272,231
Receivables (Note 3)		165,176		-		165,176
Inventories		-		13,050		13,050
Other Assets		197,328		-		197,328
Capital Assets (Note 5):						
Land		146,305		-		146,305
Buildings, Net of Depreciation		18,808,112		-		18,808,112
Equipment, Net of Depreciation		1,183,007		42,534		1,225,541
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	34,753,600	\$	189,316	\$	34,942,916
LIABILITIES						
Other Current Liabilities	\$	878,489	\$	25	\$	878,514
Deferred Revenue		5,097,600		-		5,097,600
Long-Term Liabilities (Note 6):						
Due Within One Year		1,439,875		~		1,439,875
Due in More than One Year		4,149,278		-		4,149,278
TOTAL LIABILITIES		11,565,242		25		11,565,267
NET ASSETS						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		15,072,424		42,534		15,114,958
Restricted for:						
Capital Outlay		3,111,814		-		3,111,814
Special Education		526,927		-		526,927
Pension Tax		656,117		-		656,117
Debt Service		388,013		-		388,013
Food Service		-		146,757		146,757
Unrestricted		3,433,063		-		3,433,063
TOTAL NET ASSETS		23,188,358		189,291		23,377,649
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		34,753,600	\$	189,316	\$	34,942,916
TOTAL DIADIDITIES AND NET ASSETS	Ψ.	J -1 ,7 J-2,000	Ψ	107,510	Φ.	J7974171V

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets **Program Revenues Primary Government** Operating Capital Governmental Business-Type Charges for Grants and Grants and Activities Total **Activities Contributions Contributions** Services Expenses Functions/Programs Governmental Activities: \$ (6,844,271) \$ (6,844,271) \$1,710,573 \$ 29,180 \$ 8,584,024 Instruction (6,184,824)(6,184,824)6,184,824 Support Services (8,047)(8,047)8,047 Community Services (160,926)(160,926)Non-programmed 160,926 Charges (530,308)20,262 (530,308)44,001 594,571 Co-Curricular Activities Interest on Long-(212,513)(212,513)Term Debt * 212,513 (13,940,889) 20,262 (13,940,889)73,181 1,710,573 15,744,905 Business-Type Activities: 451 451 326,514 273,010 599,073 Food Service **Total Primary** (13,940,438)451 20,262 (13,940,889)\$1,983,583 \$ \$16,343,978 \$ 399,695 Government General Revenues Taxes: 10,522,765 10,522,765 Property Taxes 175,757 175,757 Gross Receipts Taxes Revenue from State Sources: 3,859,412 3,859,412 State Aid Revenue from Federal 79,001 79,001 Sources Unrestricted Investment 498 135,315 134,817 Earnings 402,133 402,133 Other General Revenues 15,173,885 498 15,174,383 Total General Revenues 1,232,996 949 1,233,945 Change in Net Assets 22,143,704 21,955,362 188,342 Net Assets -- June 30, 2008 \$ 23,188,358 \$ 189,291 \$ 23,377,649 Net Assets -- June 30, 2009

^{*} The District does not have interest expense related to the functions presented above. This amount includes indirect interest expense on general long-term debt.

R	Bond edemption Fund	G	Total lovernmental Funds
	_ 14114		
\$	386,148	\$	8,981,441
	171,415		5,186,070
	3,045		86,161
	-		7,295
	-		5,000
	-		152,881
	-		197,328
\$	560,608	\$	14,616,176
ø.		\$	707,301
\$	-	Þ	171,188
	171 505		5,183,761
	171,595 171,595		6,062,250
	1/1,595		0,002,230
	_		197,328
			22.,220
	389,013		8,356,598
	389,013		8,553,926
\$	560,608	\$	14,616,176

,

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2009

Net Assets - Governmental Funds	\$	23,188,358
Assets such as delinquent taxes receivable are not available to pay for the current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		86,161
Long-term liabilities, including general obligation bonds, capital outlay certificates payable, accrued leave payable, and early retirement payable are not due in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		(5,589,153)
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		20,137,424
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets are different because:		
Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$	8,553,926

SPEARFISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 40-2

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	General Fund	Capital Outlay Fund	Special Education Fund	Pension Tax Fund	Bond Redemption Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES							
Revenue from Local Sources:							
Taxes:							
Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ 5,621,296	\$ 2,848,133	\$ 1,329,149	\$ 284,849	\$ 324,642	\$ -	\$ 10,408,069
Prior Years' Ad Valorem Taxes	37,259	16,950	7,514	1,670	2,797	-	66,190
Gross Receipts Taxes	175,757	•	-	-	•	-	175,757
Other Taxes	-	-	-	-	979	-	979
Penalties and Interest on Taxes	16,673	7,599	3,546	760	•	-	28,578
Tuition and Fees:							
Regular Day School Tuition	29,180	_	-	-	-	-	29,180
Earnings on Interest-Bearing Accounts:	,						
Interest Earned	24,086	51,307	1,665	1,561	5,802	50,396	134,817
Co-Curricular Activities:							
Admissions	30,387	-	-	-	-	-	30,387
Pupil Organization Memberships	12,479	-	-	-	-		12,479
Rentals	1,135	-	-	-	-	•	1,135
Other Local Revenue:							
Rentals	20,052	_	-	-	-	_	20,052
Contributions and Donations	12,291	20,262	-	-	-	-	32,553
Other	49,608	617	-	-	-	-	50,225
Revenue from Intermediate Sources:							
County Sources:							
County Apportionment	331,856	-	-	-	-	-	331,856
Revenue from State Sources:							
Grants-in-Aid:							
Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid	3,859,412	-	-	-	-	-	3,859,412
Other State Revenue	2,101	2,276	329,682	-	-	•	334,059
Revenue from Federal Sources:							
Grants-in-Aid:							
Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid							
Received from Federal							
Government Through State	79,001	•	-	_	_	_	79,001
Restricted Grants-in-Aid	•						, -
Received from Federal							
Government Through State	860,161	-	504,062	-	-	-	1,364,223
Total Revenues	11,162,734	2,947,144	2,175,618	288,840	334,220	50,396	16,958,952

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

		Capital	Special	Pension	Bond	Capital	Total
	General	Outlay	Education	Tax	Redemption	Projects	Governmental
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Funds
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>							
Instruction:							
Regular Programs:							
Elementary	2,495,168	60,124	-	_	-	-	2,555,292
Middle/Junior High School	1,685,420	51,054	-	-	-	-	1,736,474
High School	1,977,918	69,644	-	-	•	-	2,047,562
Class Size Reduction	103,468	-	-	_		-	103,468
Special Programs:							
Programs for Special Education	-	14,816	1,479,116	14	-	-	1,493,932
Educationally Deprived	367,001	_	-	_	-	-	367,001
Support Services:							
Pupils:							
Attendance and Social Work	137,347	-	-	-	-	-	137,347
Guidance	381,351	_	-	_	-	-	381,351
Health Services	33,579	_	-	_	-	-	33,579
Psychological	-	=	78,202	-	-	=	78,202
Speech Pathology	-	-	170,139		-	-	170,139
Student Therapy Services	-	-	104,013	_	-	-	104,013
Instructional Staff:							
Improvement of Instruction	101,815	189,706	-	_	-	-	291,521
Educational Media	341,785	1,091,159	-	-		-	1,432,944
General Administration:		, ,					, ,
Board of Education	174,663	-	-	-	-	-	174,663
Executive Administration	174,982	•	-	-	-	-	174,982
School Administration:							
Office of the Principal	677,290	_	-	-	•	_	677,290
Business:							•
Fiscal Services	226,861	15,941	-	-	-	-	242,802
Facilities Acquisition							
and Construction	-	276,501	_	-	-	62,774	339,275
Operation and Maintenance						,	,
of Plant	1,441,195	35,667	-	-	-	-	1,476,862
Pupil Transportation	215,215		-	-		_	215,215
Other Internal Services	227	-	-	-	-	_	227
Central:							
Direction of Central Support Services	34,128	-	-	_		-	34,128
Special Education:							¥ - ,
Administrative Costs	•	-	147,760	_		-	147,760
Transportation Costs	-	-	24,235	-	-		24,235
Other Special Education Costs	•	<u></u>	3,000	-	_	•	3,000
			5,000	7	_	•	3,000

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (CONCLUDED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

3,875,953

3,108,052

525,168

655,740

389,013

8,553,926

Capital Capital Special Pension Bond Total Projects Governmental General Outlay Education Tax Redemption Fund Fund Funds Fund Fund Fund Fund **EXPENDITURES (Continued)** Community Services: 8,047 8,047 Other Non-programmed Charges: 160,926 160,926 Early Retirement Debt Service: 470,000 585,000 1,055,000 Principal (Note 6) 169,538 42,975 212,513 Interest Co-Curricular Activities: 182,074 182,074 Male Activities 141,109 141,109 Female Activities 240,898 Combined Activities 180,615 60,283 Capital Outlay 107,580 508,385 615,965 11,081,258 2,612,013 2,006,465 160,926 627,975 571,159 17,059,796 Total Expenditures Excess of Revenue Over (Under) **Expenditures** 81,476 335,131 169,153 127,914 (293,755)(520,763)(100,844)Other Financing Sources 68,838 68,838 Transfer In (Note 10) (68,838)Transfers Out (Note 10) (68,838)**Total Other Financing Sources** 68,838 (68,838)(589,601) (100,844)Net Change in Fund Balances 81,476 403,969 169,153 127,914 (293,755)Fund Balance -- June 30, 2008 3,794,477 2,704,083 356,015 527,826 682,768 589,601 8,654,770

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Fund Balance - June 30, 2009

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ (100,844)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures; however, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.	284,439
In both the government-wide and fund financial statements, revenues from property tax levies are applied to finance the budget of a particular period. Accounting for revenues from property tax accruals in the funds' statements differs from the accounting in the government-wide statements in that the fund financial statements require the amounts to be available. This amount reflects the application of both the application period and availability criteria.	18,949
Governmental funds recognize expenditures for amounts of compensated absences and early retirement benefits actually paid to employees with current financial resources during the fiscal year. Amounts of compensated absences earned by employees are not recognized in the funds. In the Statement of Activities, expenses for these benefits are recognized when the employees earn leave credits or elect to retire early.	30,827
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets.	1,055,000
Government-wide financial statements require other post employment benefits to be recorded on the accrual basis, whereas the fund statements require the modified accrual basis. Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ (55,375) 1,232,996
Change in the table of Orthanierica	

PROPRIETARY FUND BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2009

	F Se F	
ASSETS		
Current Assets:	•	126.264
Cash	\$	126,764
Due from State Government		6,968
Inventory of Supplies		1,273
Inventory of Stores Purchased for Resale		6,104
Inventory of Donated Food		5,673
Total Current Assets		146,782
Noncurrent Assets:		
Capital Assets (Note 5):		204.625
Machinery and Equipment		284,635
Less Accumulated Depreciation		(242,101)
Total Noncurrent Assets		42,534
TOTAL ASSETS	. \$	189,316
TOTAL ABOUTS		
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities:	•	25
Other Current Liabilities	\$	25
NET ASSETS		42,534
Invested in Capital Assets		146,757
Unrestricted Net Assets		189,291
Total Net Assets		107,271
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$	189,316

PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE $30,\,2009$

		Food Service Fund
Operating Revenue	<u></u>	<u></u>
Sales:		
To Pupils	\$	294,680
To Adults		30,704
A La Carte		1,130
Total Operating Revenue		326,514
Operating Expenses		
Salaries		226,126
Employee Benefits		54,819
Purchased Services		5,284
Supplies		5,035
Cost of Sales - Purchased Food		192,276
Cost of Sales - Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Program		44,067
Cost of Sales - Donated Food		40,096
Depreciation - Local Funds		6,220
Other Equipment		25,150
Total Operating Expenses		599,073
Operating Loss		(272,559)
Nonoperating Revenue		
Local Sources:		
Interest Earnings		498
Federal Sources:		
Cash Reimbursements		194,756
Cash Reimbursement - Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Program		44,067
Donated Food		34,187
Total Nonoperating Revenue		273,508
Change in Net Assets		949
Net Assets June 30, 2008		188,342
Net Assets June 30, 2009	\$	189,291

PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

		Food Service Fund	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Receipts from Customers	\$	326,514	
Payments to Suppliers		(271,180)	
Payments to Employees		(280,945)	
Net Cash Flows Used in Operating Activities		(225,611)	
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities: Federal Operating Subsidies		231,855	
redeal Operating Subsidies			
Cash Flows Provided by Investing Activities:		498	
Interest Earnings		470	
Net Increase in Cash During the Fiscal Year		6,742	
Cash June 30, 2008		120,022	
Cash June 30, 2009	<u> </u>	126,764	
D. W. Cook Flows			
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Flows Used in Operating Activities			
Operating Loss	\$	(272,559)	
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash		, , ,	
Used in Operating Activities:			
Cost of Sales - Donated Food		40,096	
Depreciation Expense		6,220	
Decrease in Inventories		632	
Net Cash Flows Used in Operating Activities	\$	(225,611)	
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:			
Value of Commodities Received	\$	34,187	

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2009

	Private-Purpose Trust Fund			Agency Funds	
ASSETS Cash	\$	101,905	\$	308,975	
LIABILITIES Amounts Held for Others Due to Pension Tax Fund (Note 10)		-	\$	303,975 5,000	
Total Liabilities		-	\$	308,975	
NET ASSETS Reserved for Scholarships	<u> </u>	101,905	=		

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Private-Purpose Trust Fund
ADDITIONS Donations	\$5,951
Donations	
DEDUCTIONS	1 900
Scholarships Awarded	1,800
Change in Net Assets	4,151
Net Assets - June 30, 2008	97,754
Net Assets - June 30, 2009	\$ 101,905

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2009

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Reporting Entity

The reporting entity of Spearfish School No. 40-2 (the District) consists of the primary governments (which includes all of the funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments, and offices that make up the legal entity, plus those funds for which the primary government has a fiduciary responsibility, even though those fiduciary funds may represent organizations that do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the financial reporting entity); those organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable; and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the financial reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The funds included in this report are controlled by or dependent upon the District's Board of Education. The District participates in a cooperative service unit with 11 other school districts. Joint ventures do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the financial reporting entity as a component unit, but are disclosed in these notes because of the nature of their relationship with the District. See Note 7 entitled "Joint Venture" for specific disclosures. The accounting policies of the District conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governments.

b. Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Statements:

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities display information about the primary government of the District. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the District. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

The Statement of Net Assets reports all financial and capital resources, in a balance sheet form (assets equal liabilities plus net assets). Net assets are displayed in three components, as applicable, invested in capital assets net of related debt, restricted (distinguishing between major categories of restrictions), and unrestricted.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the District and for each function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) charges paid by recipients of goods and services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) JUNE 30, 2009

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

b. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements:

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, propriety, and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and propriety categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the District or it meets the following criteria:

- 1. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- 2. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least five percent of the corresponding total of all governmental and enterprise funds combined, or
- 3. Management has elected to classify one or more governmental or enterprise funds as major for consistency in reporting from year to year, or because of public interest in the fund's operations.

The funds of the financial reporting entity are described below:

Governmental Funds:

General Fund - The General Fund is established by South Dakota Codified Laws (SDCL) 13-16-3 to meet all the general operational costs of the school district, excluding capital outlay fund and special education fund expenditures. The General Fund is always a major fund.

Special Revenue Funds - Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than expendable trusts or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. The Special Education, Pension Tax, and Capital Outlay Funds are the special revenue funds maintained by the District.

Debt Service Funds - Debt Service Funds are used to account for resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs. There is one debt service fund.

Capital Projects Fund – The Capital Projects Funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds). There is one capital projects fund.

Proprietary Fund:

Enterprise Funds - Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations that (a) are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges, or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. The Food Service Fund is the only enterprise fund maintained by the District.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) JUNE 30, 2009

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

b. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary Funds are never considered to be major funds.

Private-Purpose Trust Funds - Private-Purpose Trust Funds are used to account for trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. The District maintains one private-purpose trust fund, which is a scholarship fund that was established by a donation made to the District for payment of scholarships to District students.

Agency Funds - Agency Funds are used to account for resources held by the District in a purely custodial capacity (assets equal liabilities). Since agency funds are custodial in nature, they do not involve the measurement of results of operations. The District maintains a variety of Agency Funds. Agency Funds are established to account for the monies earned by student organizations for various expenditures. Another Agency Fund accounts for the monies contributed by employees for health and dependent care expenses.

Major Funds:

Following is a list of major funds:

<u>Fund</u>	Brief Description
General Fund	A fund established by South Dakota Codified Laws (SDCL) 13-16-3 to meet all the general operational costs of the District, excluding capital outlay fund and special education fund expenditures.
Special Revenue Funds:	
Capital Outlay Fund	A fund established by SDCL 13-16-6 to meet expenditures which result in the acquisition of or additions to real property, plant or equipment, textbooks, and instructional software. This fund is financed by property taxes.
Special Education Fund	A fund established by SDCL 13-37-16 to account for the costs associated with the special education of children in need of special and prolonged assistance who reside within the District. This fund is financed by grants and property taxes.
Pension Tax Fund	A fund established by SDCL 13-10-6 for the purpose of paying pensions to retired employees of school districts, which have established such systems, paying the District's share of retirement plan contributions, and for funding early retirement benefits to qualifying employees. This fund is financed by property taxes.

Debt Service Fund: Bond Redemption Fund

A fund established by SDCL 13-16-13 to account for the proceeds of special property taxes restricted to use for the payment of principal and interest on general obligation bonded debt. This fund is the only debt service fund maintained by the District.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) JUNE 30, 2009

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

b. Basis of Presentation (Concluded)

Major Funds (Continued):

Capital Projects Fund:

Capital Projects Fund

A fund established to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds or trust funds for individuals, private organizations, or other governments). This fund is financed by debt proceeds.

Enterprise Fund: Food Service Fund

A fund established to record the financial transactions related to the K-12 food services operation. This fund is financed by user charges and grants.

c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus is a term to describe "how" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements, regardless of the measurement focus.

Measurement Focus:

Government-wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, applied on the accrual basis of accounting.

Fund Financial Statements:

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting are applied to governmental funds, while the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting are applied to the proprietary and fiduciary funds.

Basis of Accounting:

Government-wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities, governmental and business-type activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues and related assets generally are recorded when earned, and expenses and related liabilities are recorded when an obligation is incurred.

Fund Financial Statements:

All governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues, including property taxes, generally are recognized when they become measurable and available. "Available" means resources are collected or to be collected soon enough after the end of the fiscal year that they can be used to pay the bills of the current period. The accrual period does not exceed one bill-paying cycle, and for the School District, the length of that cycle is 60 days.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) JUNE 30, 2009

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Basis of Accounting (Continued):

Fund Financial Statements (Continued):

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, receivables may be measurable but not available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Reported deferred revenues are those where asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met.

Expenditures generally are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred. Exceptions to this general rule include principal and interest on general long-term debt, which are recognized when due.

All propriety funds and fiduciary funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they are earned, and their expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

Enterprise funds and business-type activities do not apply FASB Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989.

d. Interfund Eliminations and Reclassifications

Governmental-Wide Financial Statements:

In the process of aggregating data for the government-wide financial statements, some amounts reported as interfund activity and balances in the fund financial statements have been eliminated or reclassified as follows:

In order to minimize the grossing-up effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental and business-type activities columns of the primary government, amounts reported as interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns, except for the net, residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

Fund Financial Statements:

Noncurrent portions of long-term interfund receivables (reported in "Advance to" asset accounts) are equally offset by a fund balance reserve account, which indicates that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" since they are not a component of net current assets. All interfund loans receivable (reported in "Due from" asset accounts) are considered "available, spendable resources."

e. Capital Assets

Capital assets include land, buildings, machinery and equipment, and all other tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period.

The accounting treatment over capital assets depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or propriety fund operations and whether they are reported in the governmental-wide or fund financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) JUNE 30, 2009

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

e. Capital Assets (Continued)

Government-Wide Statements:

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date donated.

Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the government-wide Statement of Activities, with net capital assets reflected in the Statement of Net Assets. Capitalization thresholds (the dollar values above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts) for land, buildings, improvements, and equipment are all set at \$5,000. The depreciation method used for buildings and machinery and equipment is straight-line. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements and proprietary funds are as follows:

Buildings
Machinery and Equipment

50-100 years 7-30 years

Fund Financial Statements:

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets used in the proprietary fund operations are accounted for on the accrual basis, the same as in the government-wide statements.

f. Long-Term Liabilities

The accounting treatment of long-term liabilities depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

All long-term liabilities to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term liabilities consist of compensated absences payable, early retirement payable, general obligation bonds, and general obligation certificates (see Note 6).

Compensated absences consist of annual vacation and sick leave earned. Annual leave is earned by full-time, 12-month employees at the rate of 10 to 20 days per year, depending upon years of service. Upon termination, employees are entitled to receive compensation for their current fiscal year accrual at their current rate of pay. Any previous years' balances are forfeited.

Sick leave is earned by the employees at a rate equal to the number of hours worked in a day times the number of months worked for all full-time 12-, 10-, and 9-month employees and part-time 12- and 10-month employees; the number of days accumulated is not limited. Upon termination, some employees are entitled to receive compensation for their accrued sick leave balance. Those with six years of service or more will receive compensation at the rate of \$15.00 per day of accumulated leave.

Full-time teachers and administrators may participate in an early retirement program. Upon meeting certain criteria and board approval, terminating eligible employees may receive cash benefits equal to their current salary times five percent times their years of service (maximum of 20 years). The benefit may be paid in one payment or multiple payments. A long-term liability is recognized for the total benefits payable in future periods for ten employees who have applied and been approved for separation (see Note 6). No discount rate was used to estimate the effect of making the cash payments over a three year period, as it would be insignificant.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) JUNE 30, 2009

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

f. Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)

Funding for compensated absences and early retirement are expended in the general fund and the pension tax fund.

Long-term liabilities for governmental funds are not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. In the fund financial statements, debt proceeds are reported as revenues (other financing sources), while payments of principal and interest are reported as expenditures when they become due. The accounting for the proprietary fund long-term debt is on the accrual basis, the same in the fund statement as it is in the government-wide statements.

g. Program Revenues

In the government-wide Statement of Activities, reported program revenues derive directly from the program itself or from parties other than the District's taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole. Program revenues are classified into three categories, as follows:

- 1. Charges for services These arise from charges to customers, applicants, or others who purchase, use, or directly benefit from the goods, services, or privileges provided, or are otherwise directly affected by the services.
- 2. Program-specific operating grants and contributions These arise from mandatory and voluntary non-exchange transactions with other governments, organizations, or individuals that are restricted for use in a particular program.
- 3. Program-specific capital grants and contributions These arise from mandatory and voluntary non-exchange transactions with other governments, organizations, or individuals that are restricted for the acquisition of capital assets used in a particular program.

h. Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications

In the proprietary fund's Statement of Activities, revenues and expenses are classified in a manner consistent with how they are classified in the Statement of Cash Flows. That is, transactions for which related cash flows are reported as capital and related financing activities, non-capital financing activities, or investing activities are not reported as components of operating revenues or expenses.

i. Inventory

Inventory of the Enterprise Fund and business-type activities is valued at the lower of cost or market value. The cost valuation method is first-in, first-out. Donated commodities are valued at estimated market value based on the USDA price list at date of receipt.

Inventory in the Enterprise Fund and business-type activities consists of food and supplies held for consumption. Inventory is recorded at the time individual inventory items are purchased and expensed when used.

As of June 30, 2009, no significant amounts of supplies inventory were on hand for the governmental funds.

j. Deposits and Investments

The District follows the practice of aggregating the cash assets of various funds to maximize cash management efficiency and returns. Various restrictions on deposits and investments are imposed by statutes. These restrictions are summarized on the next page:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) JUNE 30, 2009

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

j. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Deposits - The District's deposits are made in qualified public depositories as defined by SDCL 4-6A-1, 13-16-15, 13-16-15.1, and 13-16-18.1. Qualified depositories are required by SDCL 4-6A-3 to maintain at all times, segregated from their other assets, eligible collateral having a value equal to at least 100 percent of the public deposit accounts that exceed deposit insurance such as the FDIC and NCUA. In lieu of pledging eligible securities, a qualified public depository may furnish irrevocable standby letters of credit issued by federal home loan banks accompanied by written evidence of that bank's public debt rating, which may not be less than "AA" or better, or a qualified public depository may furnish a corporate surety bond of a corporation authorized to do business in South Dakota.

Investments - In general, SDCL 4-5-6 permits school district funds to be invested only in (a) securities of the United States and securities guaranteed by the United States Government either directly or indirectly including, without limitation, United States treasury bills, notes, bonds, and other obligations issued or directly or indirectly guaranteed by the United States government, or otherwise directly or indirectly backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government; provided that, for other than permanent, trust, retirement, building, and depreciation reserve funds, such securities shall either mature within eighteen months from the date of purchase or be redeemable at the option of the holder within eighteen months from the date of purchase; or (b) repurchase agreements fully collateralized by securities described in (a) above; or in shares of an open-end, no-load fund administered by an investment company whose investments are in securities described in (a) above and repurchase agreements described in (b) above. Also, SDCL 4-5-9 requires investments to be in the physical custody of the political subdivision or deposited in a safekeeping account with any bank or trust company designated by the political subdivision as its fiscal agent.

As of June 30, 2009, the District's cash and investments consisted only of checking, savings, and certificates of deposit. All of these accounts are insured or collateralized in the District's name.

Assignment of Investment Income:

State law allows income from deposits to be credited to either the General Fund or the fund making the investment. The District's policy is to credit all income from deposits to the fund making the investment.

Interest Rate Risk:

The District does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk:

State law limits eligible investments for the District as discussed above. The District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Custodial Credit Risk:

The risk that, in the event of a depositary failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2009, none of the District's deposits were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Concentration Risk:

The District places no limit on the amount that they may be invested in any one issuer.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) JUNE 30, 2009

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Concluded)

k. Deferred Revenue

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, receivables may be measurable but not available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Reported deferred revenues are those for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met. These consist primarily of property tax revenue (Note 2).

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The District pools its cash resources for depositing and investing purposes. Accordingly, the enterprise fund has access to its cash resources on demand. Accordingly, all reported enterprise fund deposit and investment balances are considered to be cash equivalents for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows.

m. Equity Classifications

Government-Wide Statements:

Equity is classified as net assets and is displayed in three components:

- 1. Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation (if applicable) and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- 2. Restricted net assets Consists of net assets with constraints placed on their use either by (a) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or (b) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- 3. Unrestricted net assets -- All other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."

Fund Financial Statements:

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance, and may distinguish between Reserved and Unreserved components. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide financial statements.

n. Application of Net Assets

It is the District's policy to first use restricted net assets, prior to the use of unrestricted net assets, when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

(2) Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied on or before each October 1, attach as an enforceable lien on property, become due and payable as of the following January 1, and are payable in two installments on or before the following April 30 and October 31. The county bills and collects the District's taxes and remits them to the District.

District property tax revenues are recognized to the extent that they are used to finance each year's appropriations. Current year property taxes receivable, which are not available as a resource that can be used to finance the current year's appropriations and therefore are not susceptible to accrual, have been deferred and are not reported as revenue.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) JUNE 30, 2009

(3) Due from Other Governments

Amounts due from state governments include grant reimbursements due from the State of South Dakota in the amount of \$152,881.

(4) Retirement Plan -- South Dakota Retirement System

The following summary description of participation in the South Dakota Retirement System (the System) is provided for general information purposes. Participants should refer to South Dakota Codified Law (SDCL) 3-12 and employee handbooks for more complete information.

All employees, working more than 20 hours per week during the school year, participate in the System, a cost sharing, multiple employer, public employee retirement system established to provide retirement benefits for employees of the State of South Dakota and its political subdivisions. The System provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits. The right to receive retirement benefits vests after three years of credited service. Authority for establishing, administering and amending plan provisions are found in South Dakota Codified Law 3-12. The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to SDRS, PO Box 1098, Pierre, South Dakota 57501-1098 or by calling (605) 773-3731.

Covered employees (Class A Members) are required by state statute to contribute six percent of their salary to the plan. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. State statute also requires the employer to make an additional contribution in the amount of 6.2 percent for any compensation exceeding the maximum taxable amount for social security for general employees only. The District's share of contributions to the System for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, 2007 were \$502,917, \$494,240 and \$469,440 respectively, equal to the required contributions each year.

(5) Changes in Capital Assets

Changes in capital assets used in governmental activities were as follows during the year ended June 30, 2009:

	Balance June 30, 2008 Additions		Transfers/ Retirements		Balance une 30, 2009	
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, not Depreciated Land Construction in Progress	\$ 146,305 4,524,391	\$	430,751	\$ (4,955,142)	\$	146,305 -
Capital Assets, Depreciated Buildings Outdoor Equipment Equipment Local Funds	18,730,409 65,385 2,030,767		- - 185,214	4,944,742 - 10,400		23,675,151 65,385 2,226,381
	25,497,257		615,965	 -		26,113,222
Less Accumulated Depreciation Buildings Outdoor Equipment Equipment Local Funds	4,624,986 31,167 988,119 5,644,272		242,053 3,269 86,204 331,526	 - - - -		4,867,039 34,436 1,074,323 5,975,798
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 19,852,985	\$	284,439	\$ -	\$	20,137,424

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) JUNE 30, 2009

(5) Changes in Capital Assets (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions within governmental activities as follows:

Instruction	\$ 255,747
Support Services	45,289
Co-curricular Activities	 30,490
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 331,526

Changes in capital assets used in business-type activities were as follows during the year ended June 30, 2009:

	Ju	Balance ne 30, 2008	 Additions	Transfers/ Retirements	Ju	Balance ne 30, 2009
Business-Type Activities Machinery and Equipment Less Accumulated Depreciation	\$	284,635 (235,881)	\$ - (6,220)	\$ <u>-</u>	\$	284,635 (242,101)
Business - Type Activity Capital Assets, Net	\$	48,754	\$ (6,220)	\$ 	\$	42,534

The District has no construction commitments outstanding as of June 30, 2009. Land was purchased subsequent to year-end totaling \$1,575,000 as a location for a future elementary school. The purchase was financed through the Capital Outlay Fund, but will be reimbursed through debt borrowings.

(6) Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of the changes in long-term liabilities during the year ended June 30, 2009:

	2007 General Obligation Certificates	2005 General Obligation Bonds	Early Retirement Payable	Compensated Absences Payable	N	Net OPEB Obligation	Total
Governmental Activities	\$ 4,610,000	\$ 1,510,000	\$ 315,261	\$ 184,344	\$	_	\$ 6,619,605
June 30, 2008 Balance	\$ 4,010,000	\$ 1,510,000	Ψ 515,201	106,000	•	-	106,000
Compensated Absences Earned	_	_	_	(122,565)		-	(122,565)
Compensated Absences Used	_	_	146,664	-		-	146,664
New Retirees Approved Payments to Retirees	_		(160,926)	-		-	(160,926)
OPEB Additions	_	-	-	-		79,367	79,367
•	_		_	-		(23,992)	(23,992)
OPEB Reductions Retired Amounts	(470,000)	(585,000)	_	-		-	(1,055,000)
June 30, 2009 Balance	\$ 4,140,000	\$ 925,000	\$ 300,999	\$ 167,779	\$	55,375	\$ 5,589,153
Due Within One Year	\$ 485,000	\$ 605,000	\$ 182,096	\$ 167,779	\$	-	\$ 1,439,875

The compensated absences will be paid from the General Fund, and the early retirement payable will be paid from the General Fund and the Pension Tax Fund.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) JUNE 30, 2009

(6) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Long-term liabilities, other than compensated absences, early retirement payable and Net OPEB obligation (Note 9), are comprised of the following:

General Obligation Bonds:

OPEB, are as follows:

2005 General Obligation Refunding School Building Bonds; mature July 1, 2011; bearing interest at fixed rates from 2.80 to 3.25 percent; paid from the Debt Service Fund.

925,000

2007 General Obligation Certificates; mature December 2016; bearing interest at fixed rates from 3.55 to 3.90 percent; paid from the Capital Outlay Fund.

4,140,000 5,065,000

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of June 30, 2009, excluding compensated absences and

Year Ending		Ger	005 neral gation			Ger Obli	007 neral gation		Ŗ	Early Letirement	<u>Totals</u>	
<u>June 30.</u>		Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest	15	CCHOHICH		
2010	\$	605,000	\$	24,578	\$	485,000	\$	151,950	\$	182,096	\$ 1,448,624	
2011	•	320,000		7,760		505,000		133,880		88,854	1,055,494	
		520,000		, <u>-</u>		525,000		115,010		30,049	670,059	
2012		_		_		545,000		95,200		-	640,200	
2013		-		_		565,000		74,575		-	639,575	
2014		-		-		•		89,374		_	1,604,374	
2015-2018				-		1,515,000	Φ		•	300,999	\$ 6,058,326	
	\$	925,000	\$	32,338	- \$	4,140,000	\$	659,989	Φ	300,777	Ψ 0,050,520	

(7) Joint Venture

The District participates in the Black Hills Special Services Cooperative, a cooperative service unit (co-op) formed for the purpose of providing special educational services to the member school districts. During the year ended June 30, 2009, the District paid \$603,997 for services provided by the co-op.

The members of the co-op and their relative percentage participation in the co-op are as follows:

Spearfish School District No. 40-2 Lead-Deadwood School District No. 40-1 Oelrichs School District No. 23-3 Meade School District No. 46-1 Rapid City Area School District No. 51-4 Belle Fourche School District No. 9-1 Custer School District No. 16-1 Douglas School District No. 51-1 Edgemont School District No. 23-1 Haakon School District No. 27-1 Hill City School District No. 51-2 Hot Springs School District No. 23-2	8.33% 8.33% 8.33% 8.33% 8.33% 8.33% 8.33% 8.33% 8.33% 8.33% 8.33%
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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) **JUNE 30, 2009**

(7) Joint Venture (Continued)

The co-op's governing board is composed of one representative from each member school district, who is a school board member. The board is responsible for adopting the co-op's budget and setting service fees at a level adequate to fund the adopted budget.

The District retains no equity in the net assets of the co-op, but does have a responsibility to fund deficits of the coop in proportion to the relative participation described above.

Separate financial statements for this joint venture are available from Black Hills Special Services Cooperative. At June 30, 2009, this joint venture had total fund equity of \$3,677,291 (unaudited) and long-term debt of \$920,333 (unaudited).

(8) Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the period ended June 30, 2009, the District managed its risks as follows:

Property/Liability Insurance

The District joined the Associated School Boards of South Dakota Property Liability Fund (ASBSD-PLF), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota school districts. The objective of the ASBSD-PLF is to administer and provide risk management services and risk sharing facilities to the members and to defend and protect the members against liability, to advise members on loss control guidelines and procedures, and provide them with risk management services, loss control and risk reduction information and to obtain lower costs for that coverage. The District's responsibility is to promptly report to and cooperate with the ASBSD-PLF to resolve any incident which could result in a claim being made by or against the District. The District pays an annual premium to the pool to provide coverage for automobile and school bus, general liability, property damage, and professional liability errors and omissions. The premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the coverage of the experience to date of the ASBSD-PLF member, based on their exposure or type of coverage.

The agreement with the ASBSD-PLF provides that the above coverage will be provided to a \$6,000,000 limit. Member premiums are used by the pool for payment of claims and to pay for reinsurance for claims in excess of \$100,000 to the upper limit. The District carries a \$500 deductible for the property damage coverage and commercial automobile coverage and \$1,000 for the school leader's professional liability coverage.

The District does not carry additional insurance to cover claims in excess of the upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have never exceeded the liability coverage.

Workmen's Compensation

The District participates, with several other educational units and related organizations in South Dakota, in the ASBSD Worker's Compensation Fund Pool (the Fund), which provides workers' compensation insurance coverage for participating members of the pool. The objective of the Fund is to formulate, develop, and administer, on behalf of the member organizations, a program of worker's compensation coverage, to obtain lower costs for the coverage, and to develop a comprehensive loss control program. The District's responsibility is to initiate and maintain a safety program to give its employees safe and sanitary working conditions and to promptly report to and cooperate with the Fund to resolve any worker's compensation claims. The District pays an annual premium, to provide worker's compensation coverage for its employees, under a retrospectively rated policy. The District's premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the Fund members.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) JUNE 30, 2009

(8) Risk Management (Continued)

Workmen's Compensation (Continued)

The District is responsible for payment of a premium to the insurance pool along with other pool participants. The District may also be responsible for additional assessments in the event the pool is determined by its board of trustees to have inadequate reserves to satisfy current obligations or judgments. Additional assessments, if any, are to be determined on a prorated basis based upon each participant's percentage of contribution in relation to the total contributions to the pool of all participants for the year in which the shortfall occurs. The pool provides loss coverage to all participants through pool retained risk retention and through insurance coverage purchased by the pool in excess of the retained risk. For the year ended June 30, 2009, the pool's retained risk was \$300,000 per occurrence with additional insurance purchased from a private insurance company for an additional \$700,000 for total coverage of \$1,000,000 per occurrence. There was no additional assessment charged to pool members for the year ended June 30, 2009. Settled claims resulting from these risks have never exceeded the coverage.

Health Insurance

The District purchases health insurance for its employees from a commercial insurance carrier. The District pays for a portion of qualified employees' health insurance premiums as an employee benefit. In addition, certain employees that elect not to participate in the District's health insurance plan receive a cash option. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

Unemployment Benefits

The District provides coverage for unemployment benefits by paying into the Unemployment Compensation Fund established by state law and managed by the State of South Dakota.

(9) Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan

The District implemented GASB Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. This implementation requires the District to reports its liability for other postemployment benefits consistent with newly established generally accepted accounting principles and to reflect an actuarially determined liability for the present value of the projected future benefits for retired and active employees in the financial statements.

Plan Description

A teacher or administrator hired before July 1, 2008, who retires from the District on or after the age of 55 and with at least 5 years of service with the District may be eligible for retiree health insurance coverage. Coverage ceases when the retiree attains the age of 65 or becomes eligible for Medicare except for COBRA continuation if elected. The retiree is responsible for 100 percent of the full active premium rates for either single or family coverage. SDCL 6-1-16 specifically allows any municipality, county or school district to provide health insurance for retiring employees and their immediate families.

Because the State prohibits local governments from separately rating active employees and retirees, the District charges both groups an equal, blended premium rate for single or family coverage. Although both groups are charged the same rate, GAAP require the actuarial amounts to be calculated using age adjusted premiums that approximate costs for retirees separately from those for active employees. The use of age adjusted premiums results in the inclusion of an implicit rate subsidy of the benefit costs to retirees by the District.

Currently, there are 234 active participants and 8 retirees who are participating in the plan. Because the District does not use a trust fund to administer the financing of other postemployment benefits, no separate financial statements are required.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) JUNE 30, 2009

(9) Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan (Continued)

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The District's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB costs contributed, and the net OPEB obligation for the year ended June 30, 2009, were as follows:

Annual Required Contribution	. \$	79,367
Interest on Net OPEB Obligation		-
Adjustment to Annual Required Contribution		
Annual OPEB Cost		79,367
Contributions Made		(23,992)
Change in Net OPEB Obligation		55,375
Net OPEB Obligation - Beginning of Year		-
Net OPEB Obligation - End of Year	\$	55,375
Percentage Contributed		30.23%

Funded Status

As of July 1, 2008, the most recent actuarial valuation date for the period July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009, the District's unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) was \$595,391. The annual payroll for active employees covered by the plan in the actuarial valuation for the 2008-2009 fiscal year was \$5,904,362 for a ratio of the UAAL to covered payroll of 10.1 percent.

Actuarial valuations for an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continuous revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates about the future are formulated. Although the valuation results are based on values which the District's actuarial consultant believes are reasonable assumptions, the valuation results reflect a long-term perspective and, as such, are merely an estimate of what future costs may actually be. Deviations in several factors, such as future interest rates, medical cost inflation, Medicare coverage, and changes in marital status, could result in actual costs being less or greater than estimated.

Funding Policy

The contribution requirements of the covered retirees are established and may be amended by the School Board. The District has retained the right to unilaterally modify its payments toward retiree health care benefits. There is no direct District subsidy for retiree health insurance coverage. The District funds the other post employment benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The schedule of funding progress presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, will present multiyear trend information. Because fiscal year 2009 was the year of implementation, only one year is presented, but future years will include required trend data.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The actuarial methods and assumptions used are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The projected unit credit actuarial cost method was used in the July 1, 2008 valuation. The actuarial assumptions included a 4.5 percent investment rate of return. The initial healthcare cost trend rate was 10 percent reduced by 1 percent each year to an ultimate rate of 5 percent. Both the rate of return and the healthcare cost trend rate include an assumed inflation rate of 3 percent. The UAAL is being amortized as a level dollar amount on an open basis over a period of 30 years.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONCLUDED) JUNE 30, 2009

(10) Individual Fund Interfund Transactions

During the fiscal year, the following amounts were transferred between funds:

<u>Fund</u>	,	Fransfer From	Transfer <u>To</u>			
Capital Projects Capital Outlay	\$	68,838 -	\$ 68,838			

The transfer was to close out the Capital Projects Fund to the Capital Outlay Fund as the high school addition project was completed.

Interfund receivable and payable balances at June 30, 2009, were as follows:

Fund	_	nterfund eceivable	Interfund <u>Payable</u>			
Pension Tax Fund Agency Flex Fund	\$	5,000 -	\$ 5,000			

The receivable in the Pension Tax Fund is reported as a due from Agency Flex Fund on the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet. The advance to the Agency Flex Fund is for operating purposes.



BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

REVENUES	Original Budget		Final <u>Budget</u>		Actual - Budgetary <u>Basis</u>		Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Revenue from Local Sources:								
Taxes:	\$	5,440,088	\$	5,440,088	\$	5,621,296	\$	181,208
Ad Valorem Taxes	Ψ	51,000	•	51,000		37,259		(13,741)
Prior Years' Ad Valorem Taxes		156,000		156,000		175,757		19,757
Gross Receipts Taxes		13,500		13,500		16,673		3,173
Penalties and Interest on Taxes		15,500		15,500		•		
Tuition and Fees:		13,500		13,500		29,180		15,680
Regular Day School Tuition		· •		2,000		_		(2,000)
Summer Fee Tuition		2,000		2,000				· , ,
Earnings on Interest-Bearing Accounts:		70.000		70,000		24,086		(45,914)
Interest Earned		70,000		70,000		21,000		(11,11)
Co-Curricular Activities:		41.000		41,000		30,387		(10,613)
Admissions		41,000		•		12,479		2,479
Pupil Organization Memberships		10,000		10,000 1,250		1,135		(115)
Rentals		1,250		1,230		1,133		(////
Other Local Revenue:		15.000		15 000		20,052		5,052
Rentals		15,000		15,000		12,291		12,291
Contributions and Donations		-		12.000		49,608		17,608
Other		32,000		32,000		49,000		17,000
Revenue from Intermediate Sources:						•		
County Sources:				0.50,000		221 056		(18,144)
County Apportionment		350,000		350,000		331,856		(10,144)
Revenue from State Sources:								
Grants-in-Aid:				4106446		2 050 412		(267,034)
Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid		4,126,446		4,126,446		3,859,412		(2,899)
Other State Revenue		5,000		5,000		2,101		(2,099)
Revenue from Federal Sources:								
Grants-in-Aid:								
Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid Received						70.001		60,989
from Federal Government Through State		18,012		18,012		79,001		00,707
Restricted Grants-in-Aid Received from						0.60 1.61		226.021
Federal Government Through State		634,130		634,130		860,161		226,031
Other Federal Revenue		5,000		5,000				(5,000)
Total Revenues		10,983,926		10,983,926		11,162,734		178,808
EXPENDITURES								
Instruction:								
Regular Programs:		2,611,354		2,611,354		2,495,168		116,186
Elementary		1,638,571		1,638,571		1,685,420		(46,849)
Middle/Junior High School		1,951,708		1,951,708		1,977,918		(26,210)
High School		1,931,708		139,445		103,468		35,977
Class Size Reduction		137,443		137,413		. 55,100		3

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

EXPENDITURES (Continued)	Original Budget	 Final Budget]	Actual - Budgetary Basis	F	Variance Favorable nfavorable)
Instruction (Continued):						
Special Programs:				267.001		(11.254)
Educationally Deprived	355,747	355,747		367,001		(11,254)
Support Services:						
Pupils:		104.017		127 247		(2,530)
Attendance and Social Work	134,817	134,817		137,347		(2,330) (12,706)
Guidance	368,645	368,645		381,351		
Health Services	30,050	30,050		33,579		(3,529)
Instructional Staff:						14701
Improvement of Instruction	116,516	116,516		101,815		14,701
Educational Media	452,023	452,023		341,785		110,238
General Administration:		,				110.020
Board of Education	285,583	285,583		174,663		110,920
Executive Administration	174,703	174,703		174,982		(279)
School Administration:		· - 		< mm 000		14306
Office of the Principal	691,576	691,576		677,290		14,286
Business:						(01.03.1)
Fiscal Services	204,930	204,930		226,861		(21,931)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,368,405	1,368,405		1,441,195		(72,790)
Pupil Transportation	232,000	232,000		215,215		16,785
Internal Service	1,000	1,000		227		773
Central:						
Direction of Central Support Services						
Community Services:	33,480	33,480		34,128		(648)
Other	4,830	4,830		8,047		(3,217)
Co-Curricular Activities:						
Male Activities	165,557	165,557		182,074		(16,517)
Female Activities	168,193	168,193		141,109		27,084
Combined Activities	205,843	 205,843		180,615		25,228
Total Expenditures	11,334,976	 11,334,976		11,081,258		253,718
Excess of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	(351,050)	(351,050)		81,476		432,526
Fund Balance June 30, 2008	3,794,477	 3,794,477		3,794,477	<u></u>	<u> </u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2009	3,443,427	\$ 3,443,427	\$	3,875,953	\$	432,526

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE CAPITAL OUTLAY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Original Budget	Final <u>Budget</u>		Actual - Budgetary <u>Basis</u>	F	Variance Favorable nfavorable)
REVENUES Revenue from Local Sources:		•				
Taxes:						
Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ 2,758,760	\$ 2,758,760	\$	2,848,133	\$	89,373
Prior Years' Ad Valorem Taxes	16,000	16,000		16,950		950
Penalties and Interest on Taxes	3,000	3,000		7,599		4,599
Earnings on Interest-Bearing Accounts:	•					
Interest Earned	24,000	24,000		51,307		27,307
Other Local Revenue:						-0.070
Contributions and Donations	-	-		20,262		20,262
Other		-		617		617
Revenue from State Sources:						2.276
Other State Revenue	 	 		2,276		2,276
Total Revenues	 2,801,760	 2,801,760		2,947,144		145,384
EXPENDITURES Instruction:						
Regular Programs:	73,800	73,800		60,124		13,676
Elementary	49,000	49,000		51,054		(2,054)
Middle/Junior High School	72,000	72,000		69,644		2,356
High School	72,000	72,000				
Special Programs:	16,000	16,000		14,816		1,184
Programs for Special Education	10,000	10,000		2 .,		
Support Services:						
Instructional Staff:	235,000	235,000		189,706		45,294
Improvement of Instruction	1,295,830	1,295,830		1,091,159		204,671
Educational Media	1,275,050	.,_,,,,		, ,		
Business:	13,100	13,100		15,941		(2,841)
Fiscal Services Facilities Acquisition and Construction	485,706	485,706		384,081		101,625
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	22.000	22,000		35,667		(13,667)
	,,,,,	•				
Debt Service:	470,000	470,000		470,000		-
Principal	165,349	165,349		169,538		(4,189)
Interest Co-Curricular Activities:	,					
Conbined Activities	66,250	66,250		60,283		5,967
Total Expenditures	 2,964,035	 2,964,035		2,612,013		352,022
Total Expenditures	 	 				

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE CAPITAL OUTLAY FUND (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final Budget	Actual - Budgetary <u>Basis</u>	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(162,275)	(162,275)	335,131	497,406
Other Financing Sources Transfer In	-	-	68,838	68,838
Net Change in Fund Balance	(162,275)	(162,275)	403,969	566,244
Fund Balance June 30, 2008	2,704,083	2,704,083	2,704,083	
Fund Balance June 30, 2009	\$ 2,541,808 <u>\$</u>	2,541,808	\$ 3,108,052	\$ 566,244

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE SPECIAL EDUCATION FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual - Budgetary <u>Basis</u>	F	'ariance avorable favorable)
REVENUES								
Revenue from Local Sources:								
Taxes:	Ф	1 207 021	\$	1,287,821	\$	1,329,149	\$	41,328
Ad Valorem Taxes	\$	1,287,821	Φ	7,500	Ψ	7,514	•	14
Prior Years' Ad Valorem Taxes		7,500		1,500		3,546		2,046
Penalties and Interest on Taxes		1,500		1,500		3,5 10		-, -
Earnings on Interest-Bearing Accounts:		2.000		3,000		1,665		(1,335)
Interest Earned		3,000		3,000		1,000		
Revenue from State Sources:		000,000		239,089		329,682		90,593
Other State Revenue		239,089		239,009		527,002		, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Revenue from Federal Sources:								
Grants-in-Aid:								
Restricted Grants-in-Aid Received from		400.000		400 000		504,062		95,062
Federal Government Through State	.	409,000		409,000 1,947,910	-	2,175,618		227,708
Total Revenues		1,947,910		1,947,910		2,175,010		
EXPENDITURES Instruction: Special Programs: Programs for Special Education Support Services:		1,504,817		1,504,817		1,479,116		25,701
Pupils:						70.000		14,623
Psychological		92,825		92,825		78,202		21,702
Speech Pathology		191,841		191,841		170,139		10,102
Student Therapy Services		114,115		114,115		104,013		10,102
Special Education:						147.760		(24,954)
Administrative Costs		122,806		122,806		147,760 24,235		(8,335)
Transportation Costs		15,900		15,900		•		5,040
Other Special Education Costs		8,040		8,040		3,000 2,006,465		43,879
Total Expenditures		2,050,344		2,050,344		2,000,403		45,077
Net Change in Fund Balance		(102,434)		(102,434)		169,153		271,587
Fund Balance - June 30, 2008		356,015		356,015		356,015		<u> </u>
Fund Balance June 30, 2009	\$	253,581	\$	253,581	\$	525,168	\$	271,587
								•

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE PENSION TAX FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

		Original <u>Budget</u>		Final <u>Budget</u>		Actual - ud getary <u>Basis</u>	F	/ariance avorable <u>(favorable)</u>
REVENUES								
Revenue from Local Sources:								
Taxes:	•	275 976	\$	275,876	\$	284,849	\$	8,973
Ad Valorem Taxes	\$	275,876	Φ	1,400	Ψ	1,670	•	270
Prior Years' Ad Valorem Taxes		1,400		1,400		760		760
Penalties and Interest on Taxes		-				, • •		
Earnings on Interest-Bearing Accounts:		1,200		1,200		1,561		361
Interest Earned		278,476		278,476		288,840		10,364
Total Revenues		2/0,4/0		210,110				
DAMPADELIDEC								
EXPENDITURES								
Non-programmed Charges:		287,820		287,820		160,926		126,894
Early Retirement	-	287,820		287,820		160,926		126,894
Total Expenditures		207,020						
Net Change in Fund Balance		(9,344)		(9,344)		127,914		137,258
Fund Balance June 30, 2008		527,826		527,826		527,826		
Fund Balance June 30, 2009	<u> </u>	518,482	\$	518,482	\$_	655,740	\$	137,258
runo dalance June 30, 2007								

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

SCHEDULES OF FUNDING PROGRESS AND EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actual Accrued Liability (AAL) - Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b - a)	Funded Ratio (a / b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b - a) / c)
07/01/08	\$ -	\$ 595,391	\$ 595,391	0% \$	5,904,362	10.1%

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Fiscal	Aal Danninad	Percentage
Year Ended	Annual Required Contribution	Contributed
06/30/09	\$ 79,367	30.23%

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENATARY INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2009

(1) Basis of Presentation

The Budgetary Comparison Schedule has been prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The Budgetary Comparison Schedule presents expenditures for capital outlay purposes within each function while the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances presents capital outlay expenditures as a separate function.

(2) Budgetary Legal Requirements

South Dakota Codified Law prescribes the budgetary procedures followed by the District as follows:

- 1. Prior to the first regular board meeting in May of each year, the School Board prepares a proposed budget for the next fiscal year according to the budgetary standards prescribed by the Auditor General.
- 2. The proposed budget is considered by the School Board at the first regular meeting held in the month of May of each year.
- 3. The proposed budget is published for public review no later than July 15 each year.
- 4. Public hearings are held to solicit taxpayer input prior to the approval of the budget.
- 5. Before October 1 of each year, the School Board must approve the budget for the ensuing fiscal year for each fund, except trust and agency funds.
- After adoption by the School Board, the operating budget is legally binding at the fund level and actual
 expenditures of each fund cannot exceed the amounts budgeted for that fund, except as indicated in number
 8.
- 7. A line item for contingencies may be included in the annual budget. Such a line item may not exceed five percent of the total District budget and may be transferred by resolution of the School Board to any other budget category, except for capital outlay, that is deemed insufficient during the year.
- 8. If it is determined during the year that sufficient amounts have not been budgeted, state statute allows the adoption of supplemental budgets when monies are available to increase legal spending authority.
- Unexpended appropriations lapse at year-end unless encumbered by resolution of the School Board. The
 District does not employ encumbrance accounting as an extension of formal budgetary integration.
- 10. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds. Formal budgetary integration is not employed for debt service funds through general obligation bond indenture provisions or for capital projects funds. Generally accepted accounting principles prescribe that budgetary information be presented for the general fund and major special revenue funds of the District only.



SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS JUNE 30, 2009

Status of Prior Audit Findings and Recommendations:

The District has accepted the risk associated with Finding #07-3 regarding the preparation of the financial statements, so this finding is restated in the accompanying Schedule of Findings, Questioned Costs, and Corrective Action Plan.

The District made every attempt to record all year-end adjusting entries in regards to Finding #07-2.

The District has implemented several mitigating controls over the segregation of duties surrounding cash disbursements; therefore, the portion of Finding #07-4 is not restated. The District acknowledges there is a remote possibility of misappropriation surrounding cash disbursements.

The District implemented the corrective action plan regarding the segregation of duties surrounding Food Service receipts during fiscal year 2009, so this portion of Finding #07-4 is restated.

Finding #08-1 has not been restated in the accompanying Schedule of Findings, Questioned Costs, and Corrective Action Plan as the District implemented the corrective action plan.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS, QUESTIONED COSTS, AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN JUNE 30,2009

A. SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS

- 1. The independent auditor's report expresses an unqualified opinion on the financial statements of Spearfish School District No. 40-2 (the District).
- Significant deficiencies disclosed during the audit of the financial statements are reported in the <u>Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With Government Auditing Standards.</u> One of these conditions is reported as a material weakness.
- 3. No instances of noncompliance material to the District's financial statements were disclosed during the audit.
- Significant deficiencies disclosed during the audit of the major federal award programs are reported in the Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Program and Internal Control over Compliance in Accordance with OMB Circular A-133. One deficiency is reported as a material weakness.
- 5. The auditor's report on compliance for the major federal award programs expresses an unqualified opinion.
- 6. The audit findings related to the major federal award programs are reported in Part C of this schedule.
- 7. The programs tested as major programs (or cluster) were:
 - a. Special Education -- State Grants (P.L. 99-94-142), CFDA 84.027
 - b. Special Education -- Preschool Grants (P.L. 99-457), CFDA 84.173
 - c. Title I Programs -- Local Educational Agencies, CFDA 84.010
 - d. SFSF ARRA -- State Fiscal Stabilization Fund -- Education State Grant, CFDA 84.394
- 8. The threshold for distinguishing type A and B programs was \$300,000.
- 9. The District was not determined to be a low-risk auditee.
- B. FINDINGS -- FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

Significant Deficiencies - Material Weaknesses in Internal Control

07-3 FINDING: Financial Statement Preparation:

Condition: As in prior years, we were requested to draft the audited financial statements, related footnote disclosures, and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) as part of our regular audit services. Auditing standards require auditors to communicate this situation to the School Board as an internal control deficiency. Ultimately, it is management's responsibility to provide for the preparation of the District's statements and footnotes, and the responsibility of the auditor to determine the fairness of presentation of those statements. From a practical standpoint, we do both for the District at the same time in connection with our audit. This is not unusual for districts of your size. As in prior years, we have instructed management to review a draft of the auditor prepared financials in detail for their accuracy; we have answered any questions they might have, and have encouraged research of any accounting guidance in connection with the adequacy and appropriateness of classification and disclosure in the District's statements. We are satisfied that the appropriate steps have been taken to provide the District with complete financial statements.

Criteria and Effect: It is our responsibility to inform the School Board that this deficiency could result in a material misstatement to the financial statements or SEFA that would have not been prevented or detected by the District's management.

Ouestioned Costs: None

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SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS, QUESTIONED COSTS, AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN (CONTINUED) JUNE 30, 2009

B. FINDINGS -- FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT (CONTINUED)

Significant Deficiencies - Material Weaknesses in Internal Control (Continued)

07-3 FINDING: Financial Statement Preparation (Continued):

Recommendation: It is the School Board's responsibility to make the ultimate decision to accept the degree of risk associated with this condition because of cost or other considerations.

Response/Corrective Action Plan: The District will evaluate the risk associated with this condition. Craig Crosswait, Business Manager, is responsible for the corrective action plan for this finding.

Significant Deficiencies - Not Considered Material Weaknesses in Internal Control

07-4 FINDING: Internal Control Deficiencies

Condition: We noted a lack of segregation of duties with the Food Service revenue recognition. Lunchroom personnel receive cash payments, enter payments into lunchroom software, and prepare hand receipt tickets of the sales versus cash. The deposit from the lunchrooms is not agreed to the lunchroom software. Lunchroom personnel could misappropriate a payment and omit such amount from the receipt ticket, which would go undetected by administration. This is mitigated by administrations' review of Food Service fund margins and meals served analysis. During fiscal year 2009, the District began random reconciliations between Food Service software and the general ledger deposits. In addition, the District began monthly reconciliations of Food Service revenue in fiscal year 2010.

Criteria and Effect: These findings result in a situation for which there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the District's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the District's management.

Questioned Costs: None

J.

Recommendation: We recommend a person independent of the food service activities and the cash deposit processes agree the Food Service general ledger sales to reports from the lunchroom software at least on a monthly basis.

Response/Corrective Action Plan: The District began a monthly reconciliation process in fiscal year 2010. Craig Crosswait, Business Manager, is responsible for the corrective action plan for this finding.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS, QUESTIONED COSTS, AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN (CONCLUDED) JUNE 30, 2009

B. FINDINGS -- FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT (CONCLUDED)

Significant Deficiencies - Not Considered Material Weaknesses in Internal Control (Continued)

07-2 FINDING: Internal Control over Significant Accounts:

Condition: During the course of our engagement, we proposed material audit adjustments that resulted in a \$40,468 increase in reported net income. Adjustments included recording an IDEA receivable at year-end and adjusting capital assets to actual. In addition, other entries were proposed as part of the audit, but were not recorded due to their overall insignificance to the financial statements.

Criteria and Effect: These adjustments would not have been identified as a result of the District's existing internal controls, and therefore, could have resulted in a material misstatement of the District's financial statements. Although this comment is repeated for fiscal year 2009, the District made improvements as the number and value of adjustments decreased.

Ouestioned Costs: None

3

Recommendation: We recommend changes in operations be continually reviewed for potential changes in accounting, so that the appropriate entries can be made throughout the year.

Response/Corrective Action Plan: In the future, the District will adjust the year-end balances to reflect the necessary accruals. Craig Crosswait, Business Manager, is responsible for the corrective action plan for this finding.

C. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS AUDIT

Significant Deficiencies - Material Weaknesses in Internal Control

Findings #07-2 and #07-3 listed in Part B relate to the major federal award programs that the District received, which are listed in this report and in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards as Title I (CDFA #84.010), Special Education – State Grants and Preschool Grants (CFDA #84.027 and #84.173), and SFSF ARRA – State Fiscal Stabilization Fund – Education State Grant (CFDA 84.394), respectively. The findings relate to the reporting compliance requirement.

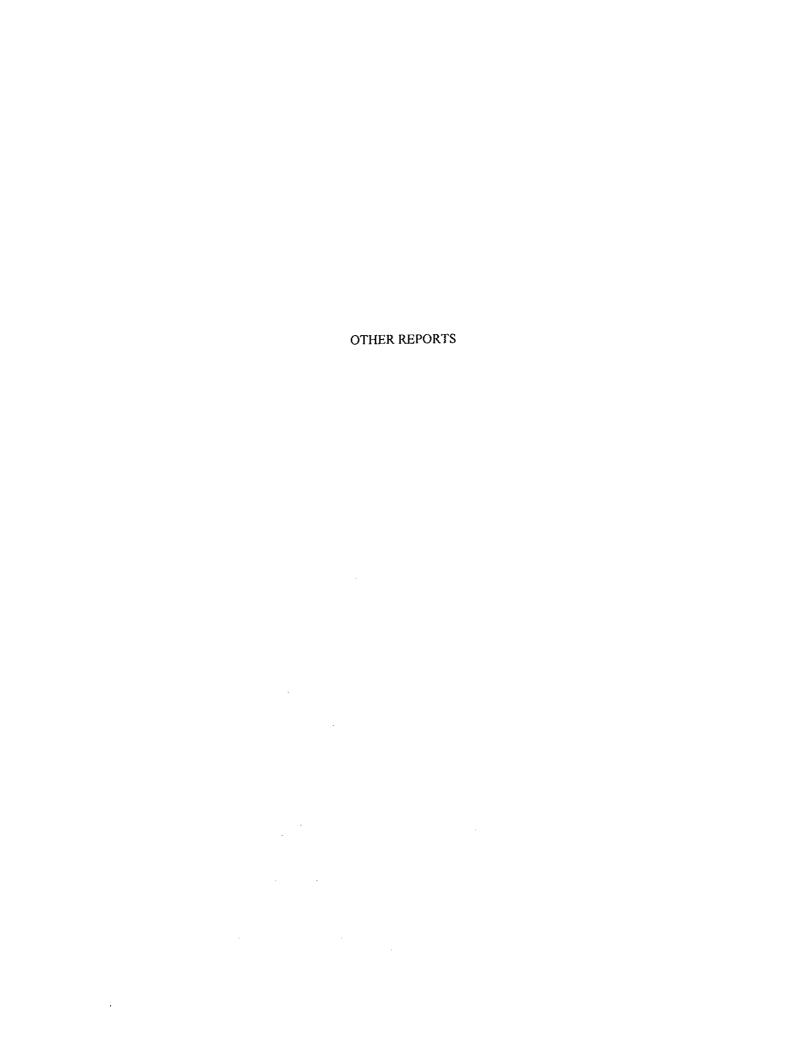
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	CFDA Numbers	2009 Amount
U.S. Department of Agriculture:		
Pass-Through the S.D. Department of Education:		
Child Nutrition Cluster:		
Non-Cash Assistance (Commodities):		. 24107
National School Lunch Program (Notes 2 and 4)	10.555	\$ 34,187
Cash Assistance:		20.160
School Breakfast Program (Notes 2 and 4)	10.553	29,169
National School Lunch Program (Notes 2 and 4)	10.555	158,211
Special Milk Program for Children (Notes 2 and 4)	10.556	4,263
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	10.582	44,067
Pass-Through Lawrence County:		
School and Roads Grants to States		70.067
(National Forest SDCL 41-16-14)	10.665	78,957
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture		348,854
U.S. Department of the Interior: Pass-Through the S.D. Department of Education: National Mineral Leasing (Note 1)	15.227	43
U.S. Department of Education:		
Pass-Through the S.D. Department of Education:	04.010	266 504
Title I Programs Local Educational Agencies (Note 3)	84.010	366,594
Special Education State Grants (P.L. 99-94-142) (Notes 3 and 5)	84.027	433,678
Special Education Preschool Grants (P.L. 99-457) (Notes 3 and 5)	84.173	19,399
Safe and Drug-Free Schools & Communities	0.107	11011
State Grants (Title IV)	84.186	11,211
Fund for the Improvement of Education Title II Part D	84.215	4,420
Innovative Education Program Strategies (Title VI)	84.298	922
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Title II Part A	84.367	132,778
SFSF ARRA - State Fiscal Stabilization Fund - Education State Grant (Note 3)	84.394	228,801
Career and Technical Education	84.048	19,532
Total U.S. Department of Education		1,217,335
Total		\$ 1,566,232

Note 6:

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Federal reimbursements are not based upon specific expenditures; therefore, the amounts reported here Note 1: represent cash received rather than federal expenditures. These amounts reflect cash received. Federal reimbursements are based on approved rates for services Note 2: provided rather than reimbursement for specific expenditures. This program was tested as a major program. Note 3: These programs make up the Child Nutrition Cluster. Note 4: These programs make up the Special Education Cluster. Note 5: The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented on the accrual basis of accounting.



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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

School Board Spearfish School District No. 40-2 Spearfish, South Dakota

We have audited the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of SPEARFISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 40-2 (the District), Spearfish, South Dakota as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, and have issued our report thereon dated February 8, 2010. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the District's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the District's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the District's internal control. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as finding #07-2, #07-3, and #07-4 to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, of the significant deficiencies described above, we consider item #07-3 to be a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

The District's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. We did not audit the District's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Department of Education, the South Dakota Legislature, the governing board and management of the District, and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than those specified parties. As required by South Dakota Codified Law 4-11-11, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

KETEL THORSTENSON, LLP Certified Public Accountants

February 8, 2010

Certified Public Accountants

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REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMB CIRCULAR A-133

School Board Spearfish School District No. 40-2 Spearfish, South Dakota

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of SPEARFISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 40-2 (the District), Spearfish, South Dakota, with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement that are applicable to its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2009. The District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of audit results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to its major federal program is the responsibility of the District's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the District's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations." Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination on the District's compliance with those requirements.

In our opinion, the District complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2009.

Internal Control Over Compliance

The management of the District is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the District's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance.

Our consideration of the internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses as defined below. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency in an entity's internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the District's ability to administer a federal program such that there is more than a remote likelihood that noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the District's internal control. We consider the deficiencies in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as Part B, items #07-2 and #07-3 to be significant deficiencies.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented or detected by the District's internal control. We consider the significant deficiency in internal control over compliance item #07-3 in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs to be a material weakness.

The District's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. We did not audit the District's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinions on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Department of Education, the South Dakota Legislature, the governing board and management of the District, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities, and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than those specified parties. As required by South Dakota Codified Law 4-11-11, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

KETEL THORSTENSON, LLP Certified Public Accountants

February 8, 2010